

THE CLARION.

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Jas. S. BOYNTON is the new Governor of Georgia, vice the late Gov. Stephens.

The election for Mayor of Winona has resulted in the choice of Mr. F. M. Shryock.

Hon. STANLEY GIBERT (former Senator from the Covington District), has been elected Mayor of the manufacturing city of Wesson.

The Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, who has been consecrated Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch parents, in 1839.

The special committee of the U. S. Senate to inquire into the improvement of the Mississippi river consists of Messrs. Logan, Jones, of Nevada, McMillan, Jones and Walker.

The latest outfit is that the Georgia Pacific Railroad is to be diverted from the original route, and will be built from Columbus to Jackson, making Natchez the Mississippi river terminus.

In the contested election case of Buchanan vs. Manning, before the late Congress, a resolution was adopted by the House on the eve of adjournment, confirming the right of Manning to a seat.

The Governor has approved the charter of incorporation for the production of jute. The company is composed of Tom. W. W. Stone, W. A. Pollock, President of the Greenville Bank; C. E. Smith, of Washington county, and T. Albee Smith.

The day before Congress adjourned, Senator David Davis, in view of possible exigencies that might affect the public service, resigned the Presidency of the Senate. Mr. Edmunds (Rep.) of Vermont was elected, and will be the Constitutional successor to the Presidency in the event of a vacancy.

It is stated that Gen. Wirt Adams, State Revenue Agent, through his Attorney Mr. H. C. McCabe, has brought suit on the official bond of the estate of A. J. Flanagan, ex-sheriff of Warren county, aggregating in amount \$70,000, for alleged failure to collect licenses and taxes. It is also reported that suits will be brought by same parties for \$25,000 or \$30,000 on the official bond of W. T. Montgomery, present County Treasurer, for receiving warrants in his settlements which were illegal and void.

The busy life of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia, came to an end on the 4th inst. He was born February 11th, 1812, and though for years a confirmed invalid, his life was prolonged beyond the age allotted by the palmist. It was his destiny to play an important part in the great historical events of his day and generation. He entered public life in 1836, and with rare intervals remained in it continuously in one position or another from that time until the hour of his death.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Joseph McLaughlin, Chancellor of the 10th District, vice H. S. Van Eaton resigned.

Mr. McLaughlin has been engaged in the practice of law about eight years, and has been a close student. He is thoroughly versed in the fundamental principles, and the decisions of the courts. To a judicial mind he adds the best qualities of a judge, firmness and self-poise. He was strongly recommended by the bar of his district. Other well-qualified gentlemen were recommended for the place, and to make choice between them, must have devolved a painful responsibility upon the Governor.

Appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Geo. C. McKee, Postmaster at Jackson, Mississippi.

It is a fact so uncommon as to be worth mentioning that Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, a distinguished Railroad manager and President of the Reading Railroad, argued before the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of the passage of a law to prevent unjust discrimination on freights. He showed that \$100,000,000 had been lost to the productive wealth of the State for the want of proper legislation of that sort. In the course of his argument Mr. Gowen read a bill prepared by himself to prevent and provide remedies for unjust discrimination by railroad companies and other common carriers. It provides for the issuance of writs of mandamus against companies violating the act. After the argument the Committee on Railroads unanimously agreed to report favorably on the anti-discrimination bill, which has been before it for weeks.

A New Tariff Law.

The 47th Congress adjourned on the 4th. Its most noteworthy act was the passage of a new tariff bill which was promptly approved by the President. It passed amid the fierce clamor of the monopolists for the continued "protection" of their interests. At the first session of the departed Congress, the House passed a bill repealing the internal revenue tax on matches, patent medicines, bank deposits and checks, reducing the revenue about \$20,000,000. The Senate took up this bill at the last session and amended it by cutting off everything but the title, and substituting other provisions reducing the internal revenue, and adding a complete revision of the tariff. The House rejected it at once. A committee of conference was appointed, and its report was agreed to by both Houses in the last hours of the session. The Senate passed it by a vote of 32 to 31. The House by a vote of 152 to 116. The Democratic vote was cast almost solidly against it, and it failed to receive a solid Republican support. The votes of the Mississippi members who voted, are recorded as follows: Aye, Lynch; Nays, Manning, Money, Muldrow, and Singleton.

The bill is as objectionable to genuine reformers as it could well be made. It is so cumbersome and complex as to be unintelligible except to experts, in many of its parts. It perpetuates the vicious system by which the mass of the producing people have been robbed for the last twenty years under pretence of raising revenue, and with slight exceptions secures all the protectionist demands. The people had already voted out the Congress that has perpetrated this great wrong, and they will not be content until this crowning act of iniquitous legislation is obliterated from the statute books.

All the Republican Senators except Messrs. Cameron, of Pa., and Van Wyck, of Nebraska, voted for the bill. All the Democrats (including the Mississippi Senators,) except Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, voted against it.

THE CLARION favors a repeal of the internal revenue system and quotes high Democratic authority, such as Jefferson and Madison, in support of the view it takes. When the tariff is revised and made a means of revenue to the government, instead of, as it is now, an arbitrary system for the protection of capitalists and monopolists, we will be prepared to take the same view THE CLARION does. One thing only at a time ought to be attempted. Uproot and destroy protection first, and then put the axe to the internal revenue tax.—Columbus Despatch.

THE CLARION has given abundant reasons for advocating the immediate repeal of the internal revenue tax except as to spirits, National Banks and probably some articles which are not necessities of life, with the immediate abolition of the costly machinery by which it is collected, and the repeal of the entire system as soon as practicable. Why await the tardy and uncertain revision of the tariff, in which so many conflicting interests are involved? At the first session of the 47th Congress, every Democrat in the House of Representatives voted for the total repeal of the system and the people applauded. Why change the programme? The "one thing" the country demands of its servants is a reduction of oppressive taxation, without standing upon the order of doing it.

THE N. O. Times-Democrat has a timely article on the imminent danger of a deflection of the Mississippi river from its present channel into the Atchafalaya, showing that from one-fourth to one-sixth of the water of the main river is now running into that stream, and that the quantity is rapidly increasing. The deflection of the River and Harbor Bill, which contained an appropriation for preventing the deflection, cuts off all hope of present government aid, and the Times-Democrat argues that the work should not be delayed. It says:

The matter, it will be seen, must be immediately attended to, otherwise the lower Mississippi will be closed to navigation and New Orleans left a dead city on a small and tributary stream. This manœuvre on the part of the Mississippi is by no means unusual in rivers.

The attention can come only from the authorities of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, and as the Legislature is in session doubtless no time will be lost in providing at least a present remedy. It cannot be possible that a great city like New Orleans will consent to the doom which would be inevitable if left without the sustaining resources of the Mississippi river.

CONGRESS has destroyed the efficiency of the National Board of Health by withholding from it the necessary appropriations. It gets only \$10,000 simply for office expenses, and the per diem of its members.

A BILL is passing the Illinois Legislature, making the members of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners elective by the people, instead of appointive by the Governor.

"Old Town Creek."

In the answer to the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, inquiring whether any moneys appropriated by the act of 1852 for making river and harbor improvements, were withheld by the Secretary of War from objects which the President alleged were not in the interest of, and do not benefit commerce or navigation, among other items enumerated is the appropriation of \$3,000 for improving Old Town Creek, Mississippi. For the information of our readers who may not be informed in reference to the geography of this stream, we will mention that it is a tributary of Upper Tombigbee, that it flows into that river one and a half miles above Cotton Gin Port in Monroe county. It measures thirty miles in a direct distance of twelve miles at or near City Point four miles from Verona, Lee county. Sixteen miles of this distance was navigated by a steamboat in 1852. When the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completed, the stream was neglected, and navigation has since that time been entirely obstructed by the accumulation of fallen timbers. It has high banks and during the rainy season the water is deep enough for small crafts which could navigate it, but for these obstructions. Coupled with this statement the U. S. Engineer charged with surveying the creek said that "a box drain of 12 inches square would readily pass all the water that was flowing in the creek when I (he) saw it." This statement was fatal to the project of improving Old Town Creek. It fell under the ban of the Secretary of War, who by consent of the President refused to contract for the expenditure of \$3,000 appropriated for that purpose. As that sum is so manifestly inadequate to the completion of the work, the money would have been expended in vain unless it had been supplemented by other appropriations.

The foregoing leads up to the further remark, which is the main object of this reference to "Old Town Creek," viz: That in refusing to execute the law, as it has done in this, and other cases, the Executive department has usurped undelimited power. The Constitution confers on the President the prerogative of vetoing a bill which he does not approve. When he has exercised it, his power to prevent it from being carried into operation is exhausted. If it should be passed over his veto, it becomes his duty to execute it without reference to his own opinion of its necessity or merits. By this unwarranted usurpation, "Old Town Creek" is shorn of its glory. It is probable the commerce of the country has not suffered materially from the unauthorized interference of the Executive department, but an important question is involved; the right of the President on his own arbitrary motion to annul an act of Congress.

Warning Words.

- 1. A free ballot and fair count.
2. General elections only once in two years.
3. Elections of Judges by the people.
4. A railroad commission to see that there is no discrimination against or in favor of certain localities in the matter of freights, and whose duties are not judicial.
5. A just and equal apportionment, without the view to help or injure any particular candidate or prospective candidate for Congress.

On such a platform the Democratic party of the State will heartily unite. (Any other Independents and Greenbackers will continue to loiter.)

To a part of this programme at least, the Democratic party is committed by its platform; to all of it, it is committed by the principles it professes. To these propositions others should be added: for example, fixed salaries where practical; the abolition of perquisites and a still further reduction of and equalization of taxes. Where the main objects of a party organization are accomplished it is better to stick to it and trust to the future, than to run off upon the impracticable idea of finding a better one.

THIS item from the Pascagoula Democrat-Star will be interesting to the dwellers along the banks of the Pearl including the people, especially the shippers, of Jackson:

Capt. Wm. J. Poitevant will soon commence building a steamboat at Pearlton especially adapted to the Pearl river trade. Capt. Poitevant is one of the most thorough going and energetic men of his age in the State. As a steamboat commander he has no superior and few equals. His new boat will run to Jackson and be ready to take off the next cotton crop.

MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, the newly elected Senator from Michigan in place of Terry, the late incumbent, is an extensive lumberman, vessel-owner, salt-manufacturer and farmer, and a man of great wealth. He is in his 53d year, a man of considerable ability, as a speaker of more than ordinary power.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has adopted a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial elections of State officers and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Mississippi Cadets at West Point and Annapolis.

To answer a number of enquiries for information, the following correspondence is published:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 22, 1883.

Hon. E. Barkdale, Jackson, Miss.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter, I enclose statements from the Army and Navy Departments, showing the cadets now in Annapolis and West Point from Mississippi.

I am informed by the Secretary of War that the appointments now to be made to complete the seven to which our State will be entitled, under the new apportionment, will come from those Districts where the vacancies now exist, and that the selection will be controlled by locality rather than by numbers of the Congressional Districts.

You will observe that the present 7th District has a cadet at each place, and will, therefore, not be entitled to another appointment at present.

Yours very truly,

U. L. MULBROW.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, FEB. 20th, 1883.

Hon. H. L. Muldrow, M. C., House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Mississippi is represented at the U. S. Military Academy at the present time, as follows:

Table with columns: Name of Cadet, County from whence appointed, Date of appointment, and Class to which assigned. Includes names like J. W. Heard, H. P. McCain, J. P. H. Enoch, etc.

Candidates appointed for examination in June, 1883.

21 W. H. Weller, Panola, Second.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUMM, Adjutant General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, FEB. 21st, 1883.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you that the following is a list of the Naval Cadets at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, from Mississippi:

- 1st Dist.—Wm. Johnston, Lowndes county, graduates 1886.
2d Dist.—L. S. Gwin, DeSoto county, graduates 1884.
3d Dist.—L. W. Kettrell, Montgomery county, graduates 1889.
4th Dist.—Jos. L. Jayne, Newton county, graduates 1884.
5th Dist.—D. F. Terrell, Copiah county, graduates 1886.
6th Dist.—Vacant.

Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. H. L. Muldrow, House of Representatives.

How the Silver Dollar was Used to Spoil a Big Scheme of the Speculators.

The law provided that resumption should take place July 1st, 1879, and the Secretary of the Treasury, before the time, saw that it would be impossible.

The National Banks were hoarding greenbacks for the purpose of demanding the gold that was in the treasury. They intended, when the day arrived, to make a clean sweep of it. To produce a diversion, the Secretary of the Treasury issued an order to collectors to receive greenbacks for custom dues; and this order he supplemented with a notification to the National Banks that he had \$40,000,000 in silver dollars in the treasury, and that first come would be first served; that, in a word, he would pay out all this silver in resumption before he would touch the gold. The speculators were foiled, and resumption never in fact took place. Greenbacks were as good as gold, and nobody preferred gold to them.

MR. CARL SHURK took the pains to write a three column article for a Georgia paper, to prove that the frequency of homicides in the South was the one great obstacle to her progress. He is cited to the following brief statement: Of the 730 murders recorded for the whole Union last year, 212 were committed in the Southern States, and 131 in the State of New York alone.

THE Newton Free Press announces the death of one of the old time patriarchs of East Mississippi, Dr. Thomas Keith, in the 77th year of his age. He has died lamented, and as he had lived, respected and honored. He served his people in ante-bellum days several terms in the State Legislature. He was a true patriot, and Christian, and all that the word gentleman implies.

THE center of population of the United States, according to the census of 1880, is in Kentucky, one mile from the south bank of the Ohio river, and eight miles west by south from the heart of the city of Cincinnati. But the hub of the universe is Boston.

Pointers.

The San Francisco Examiner says that the anti-monopoly spirit is spreading. A call has been issued for a National Convention of anti-monopolists, to meet at Chicago on the Fourth of July, to organize a national party. If the Democrats are wise, they can group the anti-monopolists of the country around them. If they fail to meet the demands of the time, a new party may arise and become a power in the land.

If there are any more Presidential candidates discovered in Indiana, the women, the Chicago Inter-Ocean asserts, will have to hoe the corn and dig the potatoes next summer.

The sudden conversion of all the little and big political bosses to civil-service reform looks suspicious to the Memphis Avalanche. When the devil was sick, you know.

A Massachusetts Yankee is before Congress with patent ballot boxes, which he offers to sell for \$50 each. The Chicago Times thinks Congress will prefer to keep the old boxes and save the money to buy votes with.

The Enterprise Courier says that the civil service commissioners having now been appointed it remains to be seen whether the object of the law will be accomplished, namely—the improvement of the civil service of the United States, and the removal of the appointment of the inferior officials from the domain of party politics.

The Atlanta Constitution says that if the Democratic party is beaten in 1884, it will be owing to the week-kneed, time-serving men who make a pretense of leadership.

The "infant industries," some of which are as old as the foremost, have been constantly nursed at the expense of the tax-payers, have been tenderly cared for by the majority of the 47th Congress.

A contemporary shrewdly suggests that reformers who are devising new fangled "boards" and "commissions" or other devices for taking out of the hands of the people the power to govern themselves should pause. Reform consists in getting rid of commissioners and getting back the government into the hands of the people.

Unfortunately Senator Bayard's remark that tariff making in the Senate had degenerated into "a mere scramble for the spoils of legislation," was as accurate as expressive.

The rapidity with which Congress is getting through the Tariff bill reminds the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of a dull boy's wrestle with the multiplication table.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that the Arthur Administration comes out strong in the management of a dinner-table.

The Port Gibson Reveille lays down the true rule of tariff taxation: A uniform tax; a fixed figure; no protection; no discrimination; no prohibition; and no free list, but a uniform tax on all imports in the only honest, fair system, and as simple as it is just.

Bisecting from excessive straddling, the Washington Post remarks, threatens the statesmen who are trying to be on both sides of the tariff question.

In closing his address before the Confederate National Association at Baltimore, recently, Gen. Early said:

And now, my comrades, when called upon for a defense or justification of the cause in which you were enlisted, you can posit proudly and confidently to the characters of the great leaders whom you followed, Lee and Jackson, for your complete vindication. When the captive Israelites sat down by the rivers of Babylon and wept, the sacred Palmist put into their mouths the following language: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." "I trust that every faithful soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia is ready to exclaim with me: 'If I ever disown, repudiate or apologize for the cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, let the lightnings of Heaven blast me, and the scars of all good men and true women be my portion.'"

The Baltimore Sun says that responsive to this sentiment "the hall roared from his former comrades in arms, reminded the hearer of that inarticulate battle-cry with which the Confederates were wont to advance to the charge a score of years ago. General Wade Hampton was on the stage, and mention of his name was loudly applauded." From this response, the spirit of the meeting may be inferred.

THE friends of Col. Horn of the Mercury will be glad to have his own statement in that paper that his stroke of paralysis was light, and that he has prospect of speedy recovery. One thing we notice is that his pen is strong and active.

The Marriage of Gen. G. F. Freese and Miss Rosabel Hunter.

The following special report of the Democrat so fully describes the wedding party and the wedding itself, that we substitute it for what we intended to report of the interesting affair:

JACKSON, Feb. 23.—At 7 o'clock the marriage of the talented and popular Gen. Freese and Miss Rosabel Hunter, was celebrated in the Presbyterian Church. The most elaborately and tastefully decorated beauty and taste of arrangement ever witnessed in Jackson. Long before the appointed hour the church was filled with guests. The attendants were Mr. Wm. Keith, B. Harris, of Jackson, with Miss Julia Sullivan, J. P. Wilcox, of Bolton, with Miss Anna Bell; Mr. A. T. Bush, of St. Louis, with Miss Harris; Mr. Walter B. Barker, of New York, with Miss Jennie Bush; Mr. George Hovine, of Jackson, with Miss Marion Ross; Mr. R. F. Turner, of Grenada, with Miss Sallie White; Mr. J. W. H. Reay, of New Orleans, with Miss M. Thos. H. Kelly and A. M. Nelson, of Memphis. Mr. J. W. Reay presided at the organ, accompanied by Mr. Jaydore Schwartz on the piano, rendered a most beautiful and melodious waltz, and entered the church, and marched down the aisle, gentlemen attendants coming first in couples, followed by the lady attendants, in couples, who were each in front of the gentleman with whom she was paired to stand. Then followed the bride and groom, who entered the church, and were followed by the bridesmaids, who carried a magnificent marriage bed, which included a thing of beauty, made of rare white pearls. In front of them stood the Rev. John D. D., father of the bride, who in a solemn and impressive manner united them as husband and wife. The bride was dressed in cream colored satin, with a veil and orange blossoms, and with diamond ornaments. Her attendants were each dressed in elegant gowns, with cream colored satin bodices. The bride and all of her attendants were beautifully and lovingly beyond description. The bridegroom was paired to the residence of Dr. Hunter, where he and Mrs. Freeman received the congratulations of their friends. The presents were numerous, and beautiful. The party will leave for New Orleans on the 19:20 train to-night. Among the distinguished guests in attendance was Gen. and Mrs. E. C. Walthall and Dr. and Mrs. Peckie, of Grenada.

The Pullman car on which the happy couple left for New Orleans, was handsomely decorated—a compliment from Gen. Walthall.

Railroad Economy—No. 4.

The lavish expenditure in railroad management will be patent to any man who visits the offices of the officials where he will find rooms fitted up in palatial style—with the historic bed which summons private secretaries, stenographers, porters and ushers, into the presence of the chief. If all this paraphernalia, and I had almost said royalty, does not satisfy the visitor, he will find additional proof when told that bills are within office hours, and that he may call again in order to present a plain business proposition, which should have been answered in five minutes.

Should opportunity offer, these high officials may be seen in their accustomed trips over the road in a "special car" with first-class hotel accommodations attached, where a princely hospitality is dispensed to their favorites and other ex-distinguished friends.

Would success follow private enterprises if conducted on this expensive scale? And have not the producers who pay these bills, in the shape of freight charges, the right to require greater economy in the management? We have admitted that the operating expenses, and a reasonable interest upon the investment, of right belongs to the companies—but there is neither right or justice in allowing extravagant and unnecessary expenditures to be charged as necessary expenses. Let these extravagant outlays be abandoned—the business be conducted as individuals carry on private enterprises, and the rate of freight can be so reduced as to give satisfaction to all reasonable men, and the more especially if practical men are put in charge, and their attention directed to the course and character of the traffic with different localities by which the volume of business may be increased and neighborhoods benefited.

OBSERVER.

"THE DIXIE BOY" is the title of an unpretentious little paper at Lamar, Mississippi, of which Master Waddy Hudson, son of Hon. T. J. Hudson, is the editor and publisher. Through small it is full of choice reading. Master Hudson is printer, pressman, devil, and editor, all rolled into one. If he will persevere and carry the same energy and talent into the work of his manhood, no potent up-India will confine his powers, and there is no telling but the "Dixie Boy" on a larger field may grow to the size and importance of the New York Herald or St. Louis Republic. We are glad to put the "Dixie Boy" on our exchange list, and to bid its youthful conductor, God speed.

THE Picket, is the significant title of Mr. John W. Garrett's new paper at Canton. He is an experienced journalist well known to the people of Madison, and we trust they will accord to his enterprise the patronage it richly deserves.

In the examination of the candidates for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, for the 1st District, the successful competitor proved to be Mr. P. D. Lockridge.